WALLACE WORKING FOR HANCOCK. GREAT STRIPE EXPECTED AT THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION-PRIMARIES TO SEND ANTI-THIRD-TERM REPRESENTATIVES TO CHICAGO-TILDEN'S WEAKNESS IN BROOKLYN.

A lively contest is expected at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which 18 to be held at Harrisburg to-morrow. It is expected that the Hancock men will control it. The Republican Central Campaign Club of this city made arrangements last evenfor primaries to send delegates Chicago to protest against a third term. Matthew Hale, of Albany, made an address on "Fealty in Politics." In a conversation reported below Thomas Kinsella and others give opinions concerning Mr. Tilden's strength in Brooklyn. Six Ohio Congressional Districts have elected Blaine delegates to

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS. PROSPECTS OF A LIVELY CONTEST AT THE HARRIS-BURG CONVENTION-THE MANCOCK MEN LIKELY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, April 26 .- The prospects are good for an unusually lively contest in the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday. Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall are both on the ground to lead their respective factions. Wallace has at last taken up General Hancock as his candidate, after holding for a long time a position of friendly neutrality between him and Bayard. The Wallace delegation from this city will go to Harrisburg with Hancock banners. The favorable action of the Vermont and Texas Conventions toward General Hancock's candidacy seems to have determined the greater part of the anti-Tilden Democrats in Pennsylvania to support him. They show no enthusiasm in his behalf, however, and cannot help feeling that he is identified with no ideas that ought to warm the heart of a Democrat. Still, he is a Pennsylvanian, and seems just now to be the most available man to antagonize to Tilden.

There is, however, a small Bayard element led by Mr. Monahan, of Chester, which will stand by the Delaware candidate stubbornly, and will doubtless be able to choose at least two district delegates to St. Louis. Speaker Randall has made a bard fight against Senator Wallace and in favor of Tilden, whom he appears to serve with unswerving fidelity. He will be stronger than Tilden in the Convention, for the reason that there is more opposition to Senator Wallace's leadership than there is friendliness to Til-

den's candidacy. The Bribery trials have produced a profound impression upon the public mind, and the fact that Mr. Wallace was in the Legislature when corruption ran highest, and was always on the side of the great corporations, is now remembered to his detriment. Nevertheless, his skill as a manager is so great that it is hardly probable that the Randall men can take the Convention away from him, unless they can seat their delegates from this city. Two contesting delegations will go to Harrisburg from Philadelphia, and their hostility toward each other is so great that they will travel by different railroads to reach their destination. The Wallace men, who have the advantage of tegularity in their favor, will be led by George McGowan. The Randall men, who in a party sense are rebels, will look to Richard Vaux and President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, as their capitains. Mr. Miller, the chairman of the State Committee, is a Randall man, but the committee instructed him at its meeting a few weeks ago to put the McGowan delegation on the roll. It is likely that he will pay no attention to these instructions, and will leave off both sets and let the Convention settle the question. Mr. Randall has already proposed, as a compromise, the admission of haif of each delegation. This is looked unon as evidence that he does not expect to control the Convention, it is argued, he would want a unit rule.

So much dissatisfaction is felt at the continuance of the strife for leadership between Mr. Randall and Mr. Wallace that it would not be surprising if a third element should appear in the Convention in favor of setting both of the would want an element, if it from Philadelphia, and their hostility toward

of the strife for leadership between Mr. Randall and Mr. Wallace that it would not be surprising if a third element should appear in the Convention in favor of setting both of them aside. Such an element, if it had a bold, vigorous man to organize it, might play the mischief with the plans of both the warring factions. The present indications are that the anti-Filden men will be in a majority in the Convention, but will not be strong enough to venture an effort to tie up the delegation to any candidate by instructions or to adout a unit rule. In such a case the delegation will be divided between Hancock, Tilden and Bayard; Tilden having the representatives from eight or ten districts, Bayard from one or two, and Hancock the delegates-at-large and the remaining district delegates. maining district delegates.

RANDALL AGAINST WALLACE. THE RIVAL CHIEFS OFF TO THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION-TILDEN SAID TO BE AHEAD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- Speaker Randall will leave Washington to-night to attend the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. Senator Wallace left here several days ago for the same purpose. Mr. Randall is very confident that Mr. Tilden's friends will number 140 in the Convention. If this estimate is correct the Tilden men will have a clear majority of 31, even if the Philadelphia contest is decided against them.

#### BLAINE DELEGATES IN OHIO. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- Six of the Congressional Districts in Ohio, so the friends of the Senator say, have chosen Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is undoubtedly true that all of the twelve delegates from these districts will vote for Secretary Sherman on the first ballot, and on all subsequent ballots as long as the Secretary of the Treasury is a candidate with a possible chance of streamy is a candidate with a possible chance of success, but it will be with the express understanding that such action on their part shall not be prejudicial to Mr. Blaine's candidacy, and that they owe their votes to him in preference to all other candidates whenever his friends in the Convention think that he ought to have them. On these conditions the vote of Ohio will be solid for Secretary Sherman.

OPPOSITION TO MR. TILDEN IN BROOKLYN. THOMAS KINSELLA'S VIEWS-POSITION OF THE "MACHINE" MEN AND THE RANK AND FILE OF

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Thomas Kinsella at his office, No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, yester-day, and asked him what was the attitude of the Domocratic party in Brooklyn toward Mr. Tilden. Mr. Kin-

"Mr. Tilden has much strength with the rank and file of the party, but there is a strong feeling that he is not the most available caudidate. So far as the patty has any organization the 'machine' is for Mr. Tilden, but I do not think it supports him in good faith. If he is nominated he will be supported, but no effort wil. he made to secure his nomination. Take the delegates from the county to the National Conven-tion. Judge Pratt is a friend to General Hancock and would prefer his nomination to that of anyone else: Conis for Speaker Randall for first choice; Mr. Kiernau is opposed to Mr. Tilden ; and Senator Jacobs has made his timents known. Of the Presicential electors who voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876, two are now opposed to him and the third is dead. This is a strong Democratic nty, and Mr. Tilden had an immense majority in the

paratively small vote." "Has Mr. Kelly's action produced much effect !" 'No, it has done but little. It serves to show that the orty will not be wholly united if Mr. Tilden is nomi-

last election, but if nominated now he would only get a

"What is your personal opinion of Mr. Tilden's "I think," said Mr. Kinsells, " that Mr. Tilden caunot carry the South. I have been to Washington, and have balked with many men there, and I am sure he cannot

Louisiana and Fiorida. Mr. Tilden as a candidate could win despite Mr. Kelly's opposition, but he can't win without the South. I feel very kindly toward Mr. Tilden myself, and if my vote could elect him I would east it for him. I believe with other Democrats that he was cheated in 1876, and I would like to see him vindicated, but he is not the best candidate for the party to win

but he is not the best candidate for the party to win with. So far as the 'machine' is concerned here in Brooklyn, the brains that control it are those of William C. Kingsley, and he was onposed to the nomifation of Governor Robinson last Fail, preferring General Slocum, so it may be concluded that he is not actively supporting Mr. Tilden. A canvass of the well-known Democrats of the city has been made, and the great majority of them are opposed to Mr. Tilden."

"Did Scantor Jacobs express more than his own views in his recent speech?"

"I think he only spoke for himself. 'Boss' McLaughlin has had control here in local matters, and has never done anything in regard to National issues. His action is governed by the issues in the city, and he desires to keep his control. Local candidates cannot be expected to run ahead of the name at the head of the treket, and so that becomes a matter of interest in the workings of the 'machine' here."

Another well-informed Brooklyn politician said that "Boss" McLaughin was unwilling to do anything that "Boss" McLaughin was unwilling to do anything that might jeopardize his control of the city. There was much chaffing under the one-man power, and any pronounced action would stir up strife. Senator Jacobs himself was averse to much control, atd having attitude high honor in the warty, was not desirous of being the mouthpleec of anyone. There was no doubt that he represented the Icelings of many Brooklyn Democrats.

being the mouthpiece of anyone. There was Brooklyn Democrats.

A prominent member of the Anti-Tammany organization and that he did not attach very much importance to Senator Jacobs's utterances. He thought that Mr. Jacobs was impressed with the belief that Mr. Tilden was not the strongest condidate whom the Democracy could present to the American people for their suffrages. In his travels through the State he had found many who were of the same way of tinking. But this was only an honest difference of opinion. If General Grant should be nomlinated at Chicago, the Democracy would then be aimost certain to present Mr. Tilden as the opposition candidate, believing that the feeling against a tind term would more than offset the opposition to Mr. Tilden on the part of Mr. Kelly and his adherents. The leaders of the Democracy in Kings County had for some time been wavering in their allegiance to Mr. Tilden, and they would willingly take up a new candidate; nevertheless, if it should be demonstrated that Mr. Tilden would be the strongest candidate, they would give him a hearty support.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT AGAINST GRANT. MEETING OF THE NEW CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF

REPUBLICANS-AN ADDRESS BY MATTHEW HALE, The Republican Central Campaign Club athered in large numbers last evening at Clarendon Hall. Every district was well represented. Ameng the nembers present were School Commissioner B. F. members present George W. Palmer, J. Warren God-darf, Sheridan Shook, D. D. T. Marshall, Alexander M. Eagleson, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Henry C. Robinson, James L. Hastie, George H. Yeaman, John C. Limbeck, William Haw, Jr., Thomas J. Allison, Floyd Clarkson, ex-Coroner Naumann, Freeman J. Fithian and Christopher Pullman. Charles Watrous presided. The following resolution

was adopted:

Resolved, That the campaign clubs represented in the Central Campaign Club are hereby directed to elect at primaries, to be held in each district on the night of the 3d of May, 1880, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 9 p. m., three delegates and three alternates, to represent to the Republican National Convention, to meet at Chicago on the 3d of June, 1880, the views of the Republicans of the city and county of New-York, who are opposed to the nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for President.

The reading of the resolution was loudly applauded.

It was also resolved that the returns of the primary elections be sent on the night of the election to A. J. Dittenhoefer, the chairman of the Executive Committee, at the Union Place Hotel. A committee was ap pointed to arrange for a mass-meeting, to be held at Cooper Union at an early day. Mr. Dittenhoefer moved that the meeting adjourn in order to hear the address given at Steinway Hail by the Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany. The motion was carried, and those present proceeded in a body to Steinway Hall, led by the chair

in 1876 to import this invention into the Republican party. The State of Pennsylvania had adopted it, but when some of her delegates at Cincinnaticinimed to be allowed to declare their opinious irrespictive of this repressive rule, the convention sustained them. This year again, however, extraordinary efforts have been made to send the delegates from the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania to the National Convention baled and labelled as the property of the machine cancidate. The State Conventions were called in February, four months before the delegates to be elected were to meet at Chicago. It was thought caster to fun a convention in the interest of the machine before there had been much discussion as to the merits of the candidates. The convention in this State was fraudulently proked, and some of the delegates were fraudulently proked, and some of the delegates were fraudulently elected. The question asked in case of contest was not which delegation was fairly elected, but when can be relied on to yote instructions for General Grant and the unit rule.

which can be relied on to vote instructions for General Grant and the unit rule.

Even with all this plotting, a majority of only thirty-seven was obtained, but by this the Republicans of the State of New-York will be made to appear in the National Convention as unanimous for Grant. The adoption of this rule was a deliberate falsification of the views of New-York Republicans. [Applause.] They are not unanimous in favor of General Grant, and no one pretends they are. I don't believe that one-third of them, upon a fair cavoass, would be found favorable to the third-term candidate. [Lond applause.] But by the operation of this unit rule, New-York and Pennsylvania, both no doubt strongly adverse in fact to Grant's nonthe third-term candidate. [Lond applause.] But by the operation of this unit rule, New-York and Pennsylvania, both no doubt strongly adverse in fact to Grant's nomination, are lost ucted to announce themselves as "sold" for Grant, at the Chicago Convention. Can a greater perversion of the fprinciple of representation be conceived than this, by which the Republicans of these States are through their representatives to be led, if possible, like sheep to the slangther, to vote for the nomination of a man whom they believe, of all that have been proposed, to be the most disastrons to the country, if elected, and it the Republican party in any event! [Lond applause.] The leaders of parties have been enabled to obtain this control by the indifference to party politics into which many of our best men have failen, but it would be an impreadment of the intelligence and patriotism of the American people to doubt that this abenimable party despatism will not be overthrown. It may not be done this year, but the outlook is by no means discouraging for this result. People are everywhere arousing to assert their independence, and there is a fair prospect that this may be the year of deliverance. [Loud applause.]

## ELECTION IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26 .- The third trial Assembly, to-day, resulted in the choice of the Hon. John F. Tobey, Republican, by 255 ma-jority over theorge T. Brown, who was supported by the Demograts, Pronibitionlets and the colored vote. The count showed: Tobey, 2,004; Brown, 1,729; scatter-tog 20.

A WEST VIRGINIA COUNTY FOR BLAINE. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., April 26.-Berkeley Convention, to be held May 12. They are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine and to vote as a unit. For a Letter on the Connecticut Democrats see Fifth Page.

## TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-TWO WOUNDED.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 26 .- A heavy storm passed over Macon, Miss., last night, blowing away twenty-two houses, including the Mobile and Ohio Rail road machine-shops, round-house, depot, graph office and master mechanic's office. Sixteen cars were blown from the track, and seventeen persons were killed and twenty-two wounded. The loss of property is estimated at not less than \$100,000. Meridian was called on to send physicians, and six or eight have gone from here to attend the suffering.

## SATURDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

CHICAGO, April 26 .- The following additional particulars of Saturday night's storm have been received: Near Taylorsville many houses were demoished and the mmates crippled, killed carried away. Many are still missing, and rendered homeless by many were rendered homeless by the storm, which lasted from 7 p. m. until midnight. Alonzo storm, which lasted from 7 p. m. until midnight. Alonzo Caller's house was blown to atoms, one of his children killed outright, and another carried off and found dead in the morning. Mrs. T. J. Langley was killed.

John Gesanet's skull was fractured and he will die. A man named Watts and his wife were blown about a

quarter of a mile, locked in each other's arms. They were found badly out, bruised and insensible. T. W. Brentz, Mr. Elliott, wife and two children, the little daughter of Ed. Leigh and Thomas Hill were injured. Hundreds of cattle and hogs were crippled and killed, and fowls were found dead and stripped of their feathers in the line of the cyclone.

#### HONORING THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ECEPTION BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION-MANY PROM-INENT MEMBERS OF THE BENCH AND BAR PRES-

The Bar Association gave an informal reception ast evening to the judges of the Court of Appeals at the rooms of the association, No. 7 West Twentyninth-st. All of the judges of that bench were present excepting Judge Folger. Nearly all the udges of the New-York courts and many of the most prominent lawyers of the city were in the thickly crowded parlors, where the invited judges came at o'clock. After a presentation of members to the guests, and social talks for more than an hour, supper was served. The members of the reception committee were

Charles P. Miller, Allen W. Evarts, George Rives, S. H. Oliu, Austin Fox, John McL. Nash and Douglas Campbell. Among the promjudges and lawyers present Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court; Justices Lawrence, Barrett and Donohue, of the Supreme Court; Chief Judge Daly and Judges Larremore, J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas; Chief Judge Curtis and Judges Friedman, Speir and Sedgwick, of the Superior Court ; Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn; Judge Cheate, of the United States District Court ; ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, Samuel Hand, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals; E. O. Perrin, clerk to the Court of Appeals; Judges McCue, Reynolds and Neilson, of Brooklyn; Surrogate Calvin, Recorder Smyth, Joseph H. Choate, Amasa J. Parker, Isaac Sherman, Henry L. Cinton, M. L. Townsend, Charles M. Da Costa, Alfred Roe, Alban P. Mann, Clifford A. Hand, Orlando 'T. Stewart, Carlisle Norwood, F. F. Marbury, Charles Price, J. H. V. Arnold, Charles Tracy, Clarkson N. Potter, ex-Judge Sutherland, Osborn E. Bright, Ames A. Redfield, Ira Warmer, William P. Pritchard, D. P. Barnard, Joseph Larceque, W. W. McFarlane and Wheeler H. Peckham, Among the invited guests were the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Admiral Trenchard, U. S. N., Captam Meade, of the Vandalia; General Tower, United States Army; General Benham and General McKeever, United States Army; J. Cheesbore, of Canandaigua; and Judge Cawldwell, of the Philiadelphia Court of Common Pleas. formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals; E.

#### KEMBLE IN JAIL.

HE AND FOUR OTHERS INCARCERATED AND FINED. Harrisburg, Penn., April 26.-William H. Kemble, Carles B. Salter and Emil J. Petroff, of Phila delphia, came here last evening in company with their counsel. Wm. F. Rumberger and Jesse B. Crawford were

Judge Pearson called them for sentence about no to-day. In passing sentence he spoke on the enermity of the crime of corrupt solicitation and its permicious influence upon the community. He said this species of erime had been a common thing in the Legislature for years, and that the new Constitution had stepped in and interposed a legal remedy which the Court was com-pelled to take comizance of. Petroff and Rumberger were more empable than any others of the accused, masmuch as they were members of the Legislature at the time, The Court must issue its mandato in accordance with the law, whether it was in the case of a man worth a million dollars or the beggar in rags who stole a loaf of

militon dollars or the beggar in rags who stole a loaf of bread.

Kemble and Rumberger then made a few remarks denying their guilt, after which the Court imposed the following sentence on cach of the convicts. One thousand dollars fine, and one year's imprisonment with solitary and separate confluement at hard labor in the Eastern Pentientiery.

The sentence fell like a thunderboit upon the prisoners, and they stood looking at the Judge as if not knowing what to do.

Mr. Kemble then addressed the Judge: "May it please your Honor," he said. For a few moments to attention was paid to him. "May it please your Honor," he repeated, "have I the right to speak?" "Yes, sir," replied Judge Pearson. Mr. Kemble then continued: "came here to-day, in compliance with my promise of two weeks ago, to receive my sentence. I never pleaded guilty before this Court. I made a plea, but the Court chose to accept a portion and reject the rest. There is nothing in that which justifies the claim of the Court in this sentence. There is nothing that I am guilty of."

After Kemble had ceased, Rumberger addressed the Court and said that he was not represented by counsel, and asked that when his counsel came thas atternoon me might be heard.

might be heard.

Judge Pears said that anything counsel might say

Judge Pears and the Counsel could not furn a

would not matter a particle. Counsel could not form a hair white or black. The prisoners, with their counsel, then retired to the law library and held a private consultation, after which they were taken to Jail.

Messrs. Kemble and Salter shook hinds with the prisoners, the deputy sheriffs, and the counsel were allowed to enter. Kemble was put bit a cell by bimself, Rumberger, Petroff, Crawford and Salter occupy two cells.

Rumberger, Petron, trawiord and eather occupy cells.

The Court House was crowded with curious speechers, and the streets adjoining were filled with people anxious to got a glimpse of the enlyrits. Much astonishment is expressed at the severity of the sentence, Shortiv after 12 o'clock the Sheriff and his deputies remewed all of the priconers to the Jail, where they are now aswitting removal to the Eastern Penticultary. Sheriff Reel will take those prisoners down at the usual time along with those convicted at the present term. This will not be until week after next.

PHILADELPHIA. April 26.—The sub-committee of Fi-pance of the City Councils were in secret session to-day at the People's Bank, investigating the affairs of that institution with regard to the safety and amount of the city's funds in the bands of the bank. This is the

## JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON'S PORTRAIT,

John Taylor Johnston, who has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum eve since its foundation, will sail for Europe next Saturday, to remain abroad during the Summer. The trustees have requested Mr. Johnston to allow them to manifest err great esteem for him in presenting to the Museum a portrait as its first president. This portrait is to be inted at their expense by some European arrist to be decised by Mr. Johnston, who has consented to the re

## GENERAL GRANT GOING TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 26 .- General Grant is expected in Chicago to visit his son on Wednesday, and will remain in the city for three or four days before leaving for Springfield in response to a recent invitation from that city to visit the fate home of Abraham Lin-

## THE CHICAGO CATTLE TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 26 .- The effect of the removal of the embargo of the shipment of live stock through Canada, which went flect to-day, it is believed, will be to inrecely in-the shipment of cattle and materially reduce the

## A CABLE TO BLOCK ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26 .- The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter has succeeded in laying the Block

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-TO-DO FARMER, FREEHOLD, N. J., April 26.—John Halloway, ng. xty, a well-to-do farmer, committed suicide last night by anging himself to a rafter to his barn.

hanging himself to a rafter in his barn.

A NEW-JERSEY HIGH WAYMAN SHOT.

NEW-BRUNSWI, K. N. J., A pril 26.—James Langdon was shot and fatally wounded hat evening by David H. Hrown, in East New-Brunswick, whom he attempted to rot on the highway.

A BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—While David Green, a boy ten years old, was yesterday attempting to board a moving train on Canalist, he fell beneath the wheels and sustained fatal injuries.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

RED BANK, N. J., April 26.—Sunday morning the three-year-old daughter of Stewart Mitchell, of Port Monmonth, was scondontally burned to death by her clother taking fire from a stove.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

taking fire from a stove.

New-Orleans, April 26.—As Mrs. Frances Depetriate was attempting to leave a City Rolload car she was thrown under the wheels by the sudden starting of the car, and received injuries from which she died to-day.

THE BILLINGS TRIAL RESUMED.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 26.—The third week of the Billings trial shows an increase of interest, the court-room being filled during the afternoon. Percival Hunter identified the guit taxen from the well as the one he saw in Billings's store before the murder.

# AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE ATTEMPT TO STEAL KELLOGG'S SEAT. THE SPECIAL DEFICIENCY BILL TO BE VETOED-RE-TALIATING AGAINST CANADA-MEN OF WAR TO PROTECT OUR FISHERIES.

The resolution unseating Senator Kellogg was the subject of debate in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Blaine sharply denounced the dishonorable action of the Democratic Senators in violating the understanding reached at the time Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, was given a seat-Owing to the objectionable "rider" attached to the Special Deficiency bill, it is said, the President will veto it. A House Sub-Committee has agreed upon a bill prohibiting the transportation of American goods through Canada by land routes. Men-of-war have been ordered to Canadian waters to protect our fishermen.

DEMOCRATS VIOLATING AN AGREEMENT. THEIR DISHONORABLE COURSE IN THE CASE OF SENATOR KELLOGG DENOUNCED BY MR. BLAINE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, April 26 .- That small fragment of the American people, if there is one, which derives its knowledge of Congressional proceedings at first hand, that is, from The Congressional Record, will be somewhat confused by the story of the Eenate's proceedings of to-day, and will be likely to conclude that there was something in connection with the admission of Senator Kellogg and Senator Butler to their seats which some of the honorable Senators are anxious to keep from the knowledge of the public. The inference will be correct.

When Senator Jonas flui shed his speech to-day-a speech intended entirely for circulation in Lousiana-Senator Blaine briefly called attention to the fact that the sixteen Southern States which had either been in rebellion or in active sympathy with rebellion were now represented in the Senate by thirty out of a possible thirty-two Democratic Senators. Already a Democratic successor to one of the two remaining Senators had been elected, and yet the demands of the party now dominant in Congress were such that the only remaining Republican Senator from that section was not to be allowed to sit out the fraction of the term which remained to him. Democratic party necessities were so great that they could not even permit an honorable agreement, entered into upon the floor of the Senate, to be carried out. Every Senator within the sound of his voice knew that were it not for an agreement, well understood at the time, the Senator from South Carolina could never have been admitted to his seat.

There were signs of intense excitement on the Democratic side, and several Senators arose.

Senator Bailey was recognized, and with the air of a man who had at last found the opportunity for which he had been looking for years, he demanded of the Senator from Maine more explicit imformation with regard to the alleged bargain.

Senator Bayard burled back scornfully the suggestion that the Democratic party, or any member of it, had ever bargained with regard to the admission of Senators.

Senator Hereford arose, and with a blow upon his desk which awoke the echoes, said that the Senator from Louisiana was present, and he demanded that he come forward and say whether he was a party to

Senater Butler, of South Carolina, demanded of the Senator from Maine if he meant to say that he (Butler) had obtained his seat by reason of any corrupt bargaining. Senator Hill declared that if there was any truth

in the story of a bargain he would vote to expel any member of the Senate who had been been a party All this occurred during the course of a running debate of an hour in length, during which Senator

Blaine said that he gathered his information, not from any Republican source, but from the columns of leading Democratic organs in the South, and he read from an editorial lately published in The Charleston Acces and Courier, wherein quotations were made from The Congressional Record. It would not have been a remarkable exhibition part of the Democratic Senators if it was

on the nart of the Democratic Senators if it was not well known that every Democratic Senator who spoke upon the subject had been a party to the very "agreement" to which Senator Blaine alluded, and to which the plainest allusion was made in The Congressional Record at the time the two Senators were admitted. There was, it will be remembered, a deadlock. The parties were very nearly evenly divided, and with two or three doubtful Republican votes, neither party dured to submit the question of admission of Kelogg on the one hand or of Butler on the other, to a vote, lest the admission of either should, by the addition of a single vote, give the power into the bands of one party, which might be used to exclude the other candidate. It was at this time that leading Senators, upon the last night of the session, when a single Senator by "filisbustering" might have carried both cases beyond the time fixed for the expination of the session, reached an understanding not involving the change of any votes, but simply fixing an hour for a vote upon each case and stipulating that both Senators should be sworn in together.

each case and stipulating that both Senators should be sworn in together.

Senator Blaine listened to the fireds to-day with apparent amusement, and then read an extract from the proceedings of the 30th of November, 1877, containing the proposition in plain terms by Sena-tor Edmunds, and the request by Senator Thurman, addressed to his Democratic friends, to trust him ent would be honorable and satis

TRANSPORTING GOODS THROUGH CANADA. A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE AGREES UPON A BILL TO PROBERT IT-CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION

AGAINST THIS COUNTRY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 26 .- On the 5th instant Mr. Hard, of Ohio, brought forward in the House a bil4 to prohibit the transportation by rail of "imported goeds or any products or manufactures of the United States" from one port or place m the United States to any other port or place therein when any portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage. The bill excepts such traffic as is provided for by the Treaty of Washington or the law to carry it into effect, and is not to interfere with the direct export and import trade between the United

A week later Mr. Hurd introduced a supplementary bill making it unlawful for any United States officer of Customs to seal any car loaded with goods to be transported through Canada, and imposing a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem upon every railway car of Canadian manufacture brought into the United States, that being the rate of duty upon

American cars imported into Canada.

Both of these bills were referred to the Commitee of Ways and Means, and were there referred to

Mr. Wood, chairman of the sub-committee, was nstructed to draw up a report and submit it to the ab-committee. Mr. Wood has completed his report, and it is understood that the same will be aid before the full committee to-morrow. Accompanying the report is a bill which combines the provisions of the two bills introduced by Mr. After an argument to prove that, without violat-

ing the Treaty of Washington, Congress may pro-hibit American shippers from availing themselves of the privilege granted by the treaty, the report proceeds to give the reasons why this privilege should be taken away, as the bill proposes. Briefly stated, these reasons are as follows : First-The order issued by the Canadian Governnent in 1879, prohibiting the transportation of

American cattle over and through the territory of

the Dominion. Great loss was sustained by the shippers on this account, and those concerned in the cattle interest have complained very bitterly on that account. Second-The Canadian railroads, if they desire to

engage in interstate commerce, ought to submit to the regulations which are imposed upon our own

roads engaged in this traffic. Third-The carrying of goods through Canada

in sealed cars offers numerous opportunities for vio-lating the Internal Revenue laws. Fourth—American railroads are interested. It is the duty of our Government to see that no dis-crimination is exercised against them by a foreign Government. The report criticises the tariff policy of Canada as discriminating against the United States.

of Canada as discriminating against the Canada States.

The Canadian railroads received last year more than \$10,000,000 for the transportation of American products. The report argues that negotiations should be opened with a view either to the establishment of a full treaty of reciprocity with Canada, or to secure important modifications of the Treaty of Washington. The report states "that two of the roads in Canada which engage in Western transportation, the Canada Southern and the Great Western, are controlled by one of the American trunk lines, the New-York Central system. The other road, the Grand Trunk, affords competition of value only to those in this country who live close to other East and West lines, and it has always been a party to the pooling arrangements."

A PROBABLE VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT. THE DEFICIENCY BILL TO BE RETURNED TO CON-GRESS BECAUSE OF THE OBJECTIONABLE RIDER "-THE ARMY BILL TO BE APPROVED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON. April 26.—There is excellent reason for the prediction that the President will sign the Army Appropriation bill, now in his hands, and veto the Immediate Deficiency bill, which is yet to be acted upon by a Committee of Conference.

The "rider" on the Army bill is substantially the same as that which the Democrats put upon the Army Appropriation bill for the current year, and signed by the President. That provision forbids the use of any money appropriated by the bill for the payment or transportation of troops to be used to keep the peace at the polls on election day. To it has been added another condition, known as the Hurd amendment, which excludes from this prohibition such use of troops as is expressly authorized by the Constitution of the United States. This proviso does not change the character of the amondnent, except by implication, the implication being that the express permission given the President to use the troops in certain cases forbids him to use them in all others provided for by laws now on the statute book. This interpretation many of the leading Republicans in both houses of Congress do not accept, and it is believed that the President understands the provision as they do.

The ground on which the President will probably The ground on which the President will probably veto the Immediate Deficiency bill will be substantially the same that was stated in the veto message of the extra session. The Executive is required to execute the election law as well as all other statutes of the United States and the "rider" on the Deficiency bill, although in some respects different from those which it was attempted to pass last session, will in effect prevent him from doing so.

It is said among the Democrats of the House that if the President vetoes the Deficiency bill, the House will send him another bill containing the items which that measure embraces, except the appropriation for United States Marshals, and will refuse to make any appropriation for the marshals notil the President is willing to approve a bill with such conditions as they see fit to impose.

ENGLISH EXPORTS TO THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, April 26 .- The following statement, showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States during the three mouths ended March 31, 1880, compared with the corresponding period of 1879, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Articles.	Quantities.	
	1880.	1879.
Cotton, piece goods	23.827 44.367 14.421 99.382 11.125 1.609.900 26,527.100 26,527.100 56,748 5,737.900 1,231,200	715 1,184 235 1,601 1,432 292,406 10,198,101 61,704 11,806 575,006 7,917,206

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday April 26, 1880. The members of the Massachusetts State Press Association were received at the Executive Mansion by the President and Mrs. Hayes this evening. Senator Dawes

man and General Hancock, left this city to-night to exnmine into the condition of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. The President has pardoned E. P. Maxwell, who is

erving a court martial sentence of two years in the Texas State Prison. Maxwell had but about a mouth more of his sentence to serve. nore of his sentence to serve.

The bill introduced by Senator Davis. of Illinois (by request), proposes to authorize the President to nomi-

request), proposes to authorize the President to hominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint Major Rene, inte of the 7th Cavalry, to his former and and date of commission.

In pursuance of an act of Congress to authorize the mportation of articles for exhibition at the Millers In-

ernational Exhibition, to be held at Cinemant in 1880, ree of duty, regulations to govern such Importations have been prescribed by the Treasury Department. The case of Mary A. Oliver against Simon Cameron for breach of promise to marry, in which a verdict fo the defendant was returned a year ago, was taken up in the Supreme Court of the District to-day on the appeal of the plaintiff. Arguments were heard and decision reserved.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House a response to the resolution by which he was to report to the House "the rate of duty upon the importareport to the thouse the fact and years, then ainto the United States for the past five years, which would, in his judgment, upon each article so imported, have yielded the maximum amount of revenue to the freusnry, etc." The Secretary says it is impracticable to give such information from any sources at the command of the Government.

General McCook, in charge of education in the Army in his report for the month of February shows that there was an attendance of 000 enlisted men during the month at the various schools, being a gain of ninety-six worth at the various schools, being a gain of affect-six over the previous month; of 882 children of enlisted men, a gain of thirty-seven over January; of 243 children of civilians. The total attendance during the month was 2,340. At Fort Clark, Texas, thirty-eight children of the Seminole Indian scouts attend post

For Congressional and Committee Proceedings see 24 Page,

THE DE YOUNG MURDER.

MAYOR KALLOCH SPEAKS ON THE SUBJECT-HIS HOUSE GUARDED.

San Francisco, April 26,-To-night's Post publishes the results of an interview with young Kalloch this evening. He still declines to say anything regarding the circumstances which led to his attack on DeYoung, but of the alleged conspiracy in which Ran, some, the Mayor's colored servant, is made to figure, he emarked, "If you see Jim Ransome you can tell him just to come right out square with the truth-it can't

Mayor Kalloch was attending to his duties at the City Hall to-day. He volunturily stated that he deeply de-plores the turn that matters had taken and so did his

plores the turn that matters had taken and so did his family. He thought that within thirry days, when the excitement had subsided, however much the tragedy was to be regretted, the city at large would be more peaceful and less agritated.

After showing that there was no ground for a charge of conspiracy, the Mayor stated that he had no further public speech to make. The man who tried to assassinate him was no more, although he met his death from a source that was, of course, to him most deplorable. He amounced his determination to continue to fulfil his duties as chief magistrate of the city to the best of his ability. his ability.

The workingmen have placed a guard of twenty-two men, taken from their militia, on duty at Mayor Kallock's house, to prevent intrusion by undesirable parties, whom they think might be intent on some

desperate act.
With regard to the report of the Mayor having been down town on the night of the shooting, it appears that he went to bed early, and was there when news was brought him of the murder of De Young.

A VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN UNION.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26 .- Judge Ogden has decided that the injunction granted at Aberdeen, Miss., on April 1 against the American Union Telegraph Company, restraining that company from building its new ime upon various railroads in Misslesippi, is null and void. The Judge has ordered an attachment against the Western Union officials for violating the injunction previously obtained by the American Union Company.

#### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET INCOMPLETE. LORD ROSEBERY DECLINES AN APPOINTMENT-AM-BASSADORS RESIGNING.

Lord Rosebery has declined a seat in the British Ministry. Sir Charles Dilke is to decide today in regard to the position offered him. It is reported that Sir Austen Layard and Sir H. Elliot have resigned as ambassadors. The Porte has given explanations regarding the Albanians.

#### THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27, 1880. The Daily News confirms the report of delay in the formation of the Ministry. It says Sir Charles Dilke's acceptance or refusal of the post offered him will not be decided until noon. Lord Rosebery has declined any place in the Government on the ground that he might be suspected. of receiving it in return for services rendered to Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian. The same journal annu that the Queen will hold a council to-morrow, when it is

The Daily Telegraph announces that Sir William Ver-Up to a late hour last night, though several names were submitted to the Queen, her approval had not been

The Earl of Derby was yesterday offered a seat in the Cabines, but declined.
It is understood Parliament cannot meet for dispatch of business before the 20th of May.

## ROYAL MARRIAGE GOSSIP.

LONDON, Monday, April 26, 1880. The London correspondent of *The Manchester* Guardian says: "The absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales from the wedding of Princess Frederika of Hanover and Baron Pamel von Ramingen, at Windsor, on Saturday last, and the Prince's visit to congratulate Mr. Gladstone on his appointment to the Premiership, are much commented ou. The marriage of a Princess

are much commented on. The marriage of a Princess of Hanover to her father's secretary has caused considerable friction in the highest circles."

A dispatch from Berliu to The finnes says: "King Karl I. of Wartemberg has given his consent to the betrothal of Princess Pauline to a young shysician, practising at Breslau, of whom she is camored, of condition of her assuming the name and title of Fraulein you Kirchbach."

#### THE AFGHAN DEFEAT.

LONDON, Monday. April 26, 1880. A dispatch from Cabul to The Times says: The following are the full details of the battle between General Stewart and the Afghans on the 19th inst,: The enemy was observed two miles off, and the British forces were immediately formed into position. The artillery advanced to the attack, firing with great effect on the enemy who lined the crest of the hills, but before the attack was developed a desperate charge by

body.

A considerable number also got through the line of infantry in the craire and nearly reached General Stewart and the headquarters' staff. In stopping these and defending the guns on the right two squadrons of Punjab cavairy made several brilliant charges and did great execution. The action lasted an hour, when the enemy retired off the hils to the plain, leaving over 1,000 dead and removing as many wounded. The British loss is seventeen killed and 126 wounded.

## EXPLOSION IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.

PARIS, Monday, April 26, 1880. In the reports which have reached here of the explosion in the gambling room of Monte Carlo on Saturday night, one mantel-piece, and another that a package of dynamite was thrown into a window. The windows, clocks and looking-glasses were smashed. The saloon was crowded at the time. One player was attacked and robbed by four men, but all the officials remained at their posts; so the evident design to rob the bank's strong box falled.

## THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

A dispatch from Dublin to The Times says in effect that an important manifesto of the Land League, in anticipation of the Parnell Conference meeting, proposes the establishment of a department ing, proposes the establishment of a department of buy up land and create a peasant proprietary by advancing the whole of the purchase money to the tenants at 5 per cent interest per annum for thirty-fiva years, and the suspension of all ejectments for non-payment of rent for two years, while this and other comprehensive reforms are being carried out.

## RUSSIAN OVERTURES NEGLECTED.

fessor Mariens to discontinue his lectures on Central Asia—in which he advocates an Anglo-Russian understanding in that region, for the benefit of trade, prog-ress and humanity—because, as the *Journal* declares, the English press is manifestly callons on the subject.

# BRITISH AMBASSADORS RESIGNING.

LONDON. Monday, April 26, 1880. The London correspondent of The Edinburgh cotsman says it is reported in official circles that Sir Austen Layard and Sir Henry Elliot, respectively British Ambassadors to Constantinople and Vienna, have sent in their resignations.

THE ALBANIAN TROUBLES. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 26, 1880. The Porte has given explanations to the foreign Ambassadors regarding the difficulty created by the Albanian occupation of the ceded territory.

#### SARAH BERNHARDT EXPLAINS. LONDON, Tuesday, April 27, 1880.

Sarah Bernhardt has written to the Paris Figure saying that she has no contract for America, or for any Paris theatre. PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF BETTER.

London, Tuesday, April 27, 1880.

The Post says: We are enabled to state that Prince Gortschakoff is speedily recovering, and his family anticipate his restoration to health. BISMARCK AGAIN SICK.

London, Monday, April 26, 1880. The Post's dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Bamurck is again seriously ill with neuralgia. MEN-OF-WAR TO BE SENT TO CANADA.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- Pending the action of Congress on the Treaty of Washington, it is thought that United States men-of-war-probably the Vandalia and Alliance, now at Hampton Roads—will be sent to Canadian waters to protect American fishermen against a recurrence of the Fortune Bay outrage.

FOREIGN NOTES. London, Monday, April 26, 1880.

A new steamer, the Hispania, of 3,500 tons, for the

American fleet of the Anchor Line, was launched at Glassow on Saturday last.

Cornelius Shiers, upholsterer and paper-hanger, of Manchester, and also a large speculator in buildings, public houses, etc., has failed. His liabilities are 2630,000. A dispatch to The Times from Portsmouth says: "The

A dispatch to The Time 170th only hope as to the safety of the Atalanta consists in the desperate supposition that she may have been driven far to the North, and the public will probably not rest satisfied until an examination of the coasts of Greenland and Iceland has been made."

MONTREAL, April 26.-The Political Economy Club has fluished its sittings for the season. The last debute was a continuation of the subject of a commercial union between Canada and the United States.

For other Foreign News see Second Page,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—A train on the Rumford Falis and Buckfield Railroad ran off the track, bayond Mechanics Falis, this morning, throwing the engine on its side, and pilling up three freight care. No one was injured.

AN INDIAN BABY KICKED TO DEATH.

MADISON, Wis., April 26.—Yesterday Edwin Alme H. Silvester and A. B. Halverson, while partly instociated, visited an Indian camp near McFarloni, thay county, and during a row kicked a four-year-old Indian child to death.

A BAID ON SOME MACHINERY.

to death. A RAID ON SOME MACHINERY.

St. Louis, April 26.—Machinery has been put in the bonk coal mines near Belleville, Ili, which caused a duction of the working force. Last night a large crowd laborers tried to smash this machinery, but were prevented that the state of the s

There was some fighting.

A PRIEST ATFACKS A CANDIDATE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 26.—There is excitement here occasioned by the Rev. James A. 1 paster of the Cathoin church of "Our Lady star of the who bitterly denour.ced from the public year of the Kenna, one of the candidates for Towa Commissionet.